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"Second, That we tender our thanks to the above named gentlemen for the faithful manner in which they discharged the unpleasant duties assigned to them, and for their gallantry in defending the good ladies of the town from insult and slander."

B. W. Crouch, Esq., moved to amend by striking out all after the word "gallantry." He stated that he was glad he was present at the former meeting.

"But you left too soon," interrupted Mr. H. C. White, a brave old Confederate soldier and good citizen. Which remark received loud applause (Mr. Crouch did not remain at the former meeting to vote on the resolutions adopted, and afterward refused to sign his name thereto.)

Judge of Probate W. S. Crouch favored the amendment.

Messrs. B. R. Smith and E. S. Blease opposed it and the latter moved to table. This motion was carried by a vote of 21 to 5, and the resolutions were adopted.

Mr. W. D. Berry then presented this resolution:

"Resolved, That we endorse and

approve the action of the trustees of Saluda school district in demanding the resignation of H. S. Cunningham as principal of the Saluda school."

Trustee Foy stated that Mr. Cunningham's resignation was asked for and advised because a number of patrons had said they would not send their children to him; that the resignation was not demanded.

Several remarked that they failed to distinguish between a "forcible request" and a "demand," and the resolution was unanimously adopted, or at least no one voted "No."

The meeting then adjourned.

There is no excitement this morning. It is thought that the matter has ended and will remain so. However, the opinion is that all depends on what will be published in The Sentinel of Wednesday. Nearly every citizen has expressed the hope that the affair will be hushed now, and all regret the publication of the few words that caused the trouble.

HOW DAVID WARFIELD BECAME "THE JEW."

From the Autobiographical Sketch in Frank Leslie's Monthly for January.

I hit on the idea by chance. Down on the East Side of New York I had seen hundreds of the picturesque Jews, with their beards and queer hats and queerer dialect. It struck me that there was a striking character type that never had been done on the stage. It may seem a strange statement to make, but the fact is I never devoted much time to studying the Yiddisher in his haunts. That is, it didn't seem like study, for I was simply using the powers of observation. I took a mental kodak picture of him, and was enough of a mimic to catch quickly his gestures and mode of speech. Then, with my subject photographed on my mind I familiarized myself with his views of life, put myself as much in his place as I could, and fitted my stories to accord with his nature. Some of the stories were founded on fact, and more were wholly fictitious. Since I first soted the Yiddisher, I have been developing and retouching the picture, until now, though essentially my original conception, its present state is very different from its first.

System.

What is called "a good memory" is probably a natural gift, though the power of recollecting can no doubt, be strengthened by practice and effort. It is curious to note the way in which our minds will sometimes cling to a store of trash and let slip the things we wish to remember. Some silly rhyme, casually heard in the street, will cling to us for years, while the poetry we labored to learn and hoped to remember has long been forgotten. Many systems of memories, as the art of cultivating the memory is called, have been invented, but all of them, so far as they pretend to assist one in any other way than by strengthening the power of memory, are quite useless. A laughable story is told of a man who attended a "memory school."

"Hallo, Tom!" said a friend, "I hear you are attending this memory school. What do you think of it, anyhow?"

"Greatest discovery of the age!" says Tom, enthusiastically. "I tell you it's a great thing. Why, two months ago I couldn't remember anything a day. Couldn't remember names and dates at all, and now, since I've taken up this system, I can't forget anything. No, sir, I really can't."

"Is that so? I must look into the thing myself. What's the teacher's name?"

"Oh! his name's—um—um—um let me see. What is his name? I know it as well as I know my own. Odd sort of a name, but common enough too. It's—it's—I had it at my very tongue's end just now. It's something like—like—hanged in a member who is—um—um—um out and let you know. I never could remember names, anyhow?"

—Northwestern Review.

A HEAVY LOSS TO ELECTRIC COMPANY.

DAM AT PORTMAN'S SHOALS YIELD TO THE FLOOD.

The Damage is at Least \$100,000.—The Loss Also Falls Heavily on Cotton Mills and Other Industries Using Electric Power.

[Special to The State]

Anderson, Dec. 30.—Part of the dam of the Anderson Water, Light and Power company at Portman shoals on Seneca river ten miles west of the city was washed away last night.

The dam was 700 feet long, 44 feet high, 30 feet wide at the base and 8 feet wide at the top. About 150 feet of the dam in the center is gone; it is not thought that the masonry is washed away clear to the bed of the river. It is thought that about 10 or 15 feet of the bottom remains, but it cannot be told yet whether it has been too badly injured to be used in rebuilding.

The dam was built by G. O. Tenney of Spartanburg and had been pronounced by a number of engineers who had examined it to be sufficient strength and solidity to withstand an emergency volume of water. The washing away of the dam was a great surprise and it cannot be told yet whether it was due to a defect in the building or not.

Seneca river commenced rising very rapidly late Sunday afternoon as a result of the heavy rains of Saturday as was apprehended. The crash came at 11:15 last night and was entirely without warning it. Is thought by some that a log or raft came down the river at high speed causing it to break. The power house containing the dynamos, etc., sets on the east side of the river at the base of the dam. Three of the employees of the company were in the power house when the dam burst, and the water flooded the house with almost incredible rapidity and the floor was soon covered to a depth of 13 feet, submerging all the machinery. Two of the employees escaped at the door, and the others swam out the window and some distance down the river and landed on the bank. The dynamos and the other machinery were submerged, but it is not thought they will be seriously damaged.

The dam, with the machinery, etc., represented an investment of \$400,000. It cannot be estimated yet with any degree of accuracy what will be the cost of rebuilding the broken dam, but the cost cannot be less than \$60,000 to \$75,000 or perhaps greater. But the greatest loss, and this can hardly be estimated, will be in the loss of time to the power company and to the cotton mills and other industries using electric power. It will be several months before the dam can be rebuilt, and in the meantime many of the wheels of industry in the city must stand idle. The Anderson cotton mills, employing 1,300 hands, had the greater part of its machinery driven by electric power. The mills, however, have a 300 horse power engine and dynamo and yesterday decided on running as many looms and spindles as possible both night and day, thus giving continued employment to possibly 600 of employees. The others must necessarily remain in idleness or seek employment elsewhere for the time being.

The mill will start up about 500 looms and about 17,000 spindles tomorrow. The Orr cotton mills, employing about 500 hands, used electric power exclusively and this mill is necessarily closed down in all departments. It may be decided to install an engine but this has not been settled yet, and even if this is done it will take time to get it in place. Until then the employees must remain idle. The Riverside mill and the Cox yarn mill use steam power and are not affected. The Cox mill has recently installed machinery to double its capacity, and was to use electric power for the new machinery. One of the planing mills, the roller mills, two of the printing offices and other smaller concerns use electric power. These will have to make temporary arrangements by using steam power.

This afternoon a conference of nearly all of the business men of the city was held in the office of the power company and the situation was carefully gone over. It cannot be denied that the city of Anderson has received a severe blow, but the people are hopeful and determined to make the best of the situation. Several experts from different parts of the country have been telegraphed for to come and look over the situation and advise what is best to be done. The exact extent of the damage cannot be told until the water in the river subsides, probably tomorrow or the day after. It is thought that possibly a coffer dam can be put in until the large dam can be rebuilt, and by this means secure sufficient power to run the best part of the machinery in both mills. If this can be done it will take at least six weeks' time. The sudden rise of Seneca river was wholly unexpected. There had been heavy rains here, but not such as to cause apprehension. It is thought that there must have been severe rains in foothills of the mountains, or else there was snow in the mountains which were melted by the rain and the warm weather the last day or two.

Earle's bridge which stood several hundred yards below the dam, was swept away by the immense volume of water. The bridge, which was of iron, was built several years ago and cost \$5,500. So far no other damage has been reported in other sections of the country by the high water.

The Water, Light and Power company also furnishes the electric lights for the city. These are, of course, not running tonight and the streets are in darkness. The business houses and residences are using kerosene lamps and candles. The company, however, hopes to install an engine in a few days which will generate sufficient electricity to run the arc and incandescent lamps. The water supply is not effected, as the pumps are run by steam. Business men here request the statement that while the city has received a blow the people are not disheartened. Arrangements will be made here for the cotton mill's operatives who are temporarily thrown out of employment, and the broken dam will be repaired just as speedily as possible. There is a general air of cheerfulness and determination to make the best of the situation.

The two Armies.

BY HENRY TIMROD.

Two armies stand enrolled beneath
The banner with the starry wreath;
One, facing battle, blight and blast,
Through twice a hundred fields has passed:
Its deeds against a ruffian foe,
Stream, valley hill and mountain know,
Till every wind that sweeps the land
Goes glory-laden from the strand.

The other, with a narrow scope,
Yet led by not less grand a hope,
Hath won, perhaps, as proud a place,
And wears its fame with meeker grace,
Wives march beneath its glittering sign,
Fond mothers swell the lovely line;
And many a sweetheart hides her blush
In the young patriot's generous flush.

No breeze of battle ever fanned
The colors of that tender band;
Its office is beside the bed,
Where throbs some sick or wounded head.
It does not court the soldier's tomb,
But plies the needle and the loom;
And, by a thousand peaceful deeds,
Supplies a struggling nation's needs.

Nor is that army's gentle might,
Unfelt amid the deadly fight;
It nerves the son's, the husband's hand,
It points the lover's fearless brand;
It thrills the languid, warms the cold,
Gives even new courage to the bold;
And sometimes lifts the veriest clown
To its own lofty trust in God.

When heaven shall blow the trump of peace,
And bid the weary warfare cease,
Their several missions nobly done,
The triumph grasped, and freedom won,
Both armies from their toils at rest,
Alike may claim the victor's crest,
But each shall see its dearest prize
Gleam softly from the other's eyes.

The above very beautiful old war poem went the round of the southern press in the early sixties. I reproduce it because it has gone out of print and it deserves a place among the literature of the war between the states. Henry Timrod was one of the best of the war-time poets.—Journal.

ENORMOUS SURPLUS IN THE TREASURY.

AMOUNTING ROUNDLY TO ONE HUNDRED MILLION DOLLARS.

In Excess of Expenditures—The Available Cash on Hand is About \$30,000,000 More Than a Year Ago.

Washington, Dec. 31.—"The treasury is in a condition of unexampled strength," said Secretary Gage today when asked to briefly review the treasury situation at the close of the year.

"Only a month ago in my annual report to congress I reviewed these conditions. The figures for the last month have made but little change. For the calendar year we show receipts in excess of the ordinary expenditures amounting roundly to one hundred million dollars. Such an excess might have resulted in serious embarrassment had not the department been able by means of this surplus to reduce the public debt in large amounts. Since April 1 last the treasury has redeemed and cancelled United States bonds to the par value of \$58,714,700 which have been applied to the sinking fund and the disbursement resulting therefrom was \$72,225,845. The available cash on hand is therefore about \$30,000,000 larger than the amount a year ago.

"Comparing the situation as it is today with April 1st, 1897, the result is most gratifying. On the latter day the treasury held money of all kinds to the amount of \$250,873,000, including \$100,000,000 as a gold reserve, leaving, therefore, \$150,000,000 as a cash balance. Today in money of all kinds the treasury holds \$298,659,000, and if we deduct the \$150,000,000 now held as a gold reserve the balance stands at \$148,000,000 or \$4,000,000 less than it was April 1, 1897. It will be seen, therefore, that substantial equilibrium has been maintained.

There has been a very material increase in the money in circulation since March 1, 1897, as well as in the amount per capita. The volume of money on that date, outside the treasury was \$1,875,894,953 and the amount per capita was \$23.14.

"On the first of December the amount of money outside the treasury was \$2,250,256,230 and the amount per capita was \$28.73. The increase in amount, therefore was \$574,561,277 and the increase per capita was \$5.59.

"The amount of gold coin and gold certificates in circulation increased from \$553,880,515 on March 1, 1897, to \$914,300,089 on Dec. 1, 1901. Every other kind of money in circulation is greater in amount now than it was on March 1, 1897, with the single exception of the treasury notes of the act of July 14, 1890. The amount of these in circulation, Dec. 1, 1901, was only \$40,012,822 as against \$85,546,821 on March 1, 1897. This reduction in volume grows out of the natural operation of the act of July 14, 1890, and the act of March 14, 1900.

The increase in the amount of national bank notes in circulation during the period in question was \$132,731. This increase is mainly attributable to the act of March 12, 1900."

The Ivory City.

The exposition buildings and grounds proper at Charleston, have been dubbed "The Ivory City," because of the peculiar blend of colors used in the ornamentation.

There will be many visitors to witness the beautiful effect the sun's rays will produce upon the exterior of these buildings, by day, and behold the magnificence made visible by electricity at night.

This, and all other cities made by man, pale into insignificance when compared to "The city that had no need of the sun, neither of the moon, to shine in it; for the glory of God did lighten it."

When a man borrows money the man who lends it to him borrows his enmity.

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